

No Policy Change Seen As Chun Appoints New South Korean Ministers

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan on Friday named new ministers and aides to replace those killed in a bombing in Burma last Sunday and replaced several others in his cabinet.

The new appointments do not appear to signal a major change in the direction of his government and seemed mainly designed to assure a continuity after the tragedy that took the lives of 17 South Koreans.

The new prime minister is Chin Yi Chong, who had held the position of representative chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, which is the majority party largely controlled by the president. He replaces Kim Sang Hyun, who was killed. The new foreign minister is Lee Won Kyong, who replaces Lee Bum Suk, who also died in the bombing.

In an unusual move shortly after the cabinet meeting, Mr. Chun called in leaders of the country's four political parties and reassured them that he intended to leave the presidency after his term expired in 1988, according to a party leader who was present.

Ko Chung Hoon, head of the New Socialist Party, also quoted Mr. Chun as saying that some officers in the armed forces had wanted to retaliate against North Korea for allegedly planting the bomb in Rangoon at a wreath-laying ceremony in an attempt to kill him. The bomb exploded before Mr. Chun arrived. Mr. Ko reported that the officers wanted to send commandos into action against Pyongyang but that Mr. Chun told the political gathering that he had restrained them.

[North Korea's Central News Agency said in a report monitored Friday in Tokyo that more than 10 South Korean soldiers crossed into the Communist side of the Demilitarized Zone on Thursday night and fired more than "500 rounds of ammunition." United Press International reported.

[But the U.S.-led United Nations Command, in a message to North Korea, said its investigator "had

completed their examination of the circumstances as reported by your side and found your allegations have no basis in fact.]

None of the new cabinet appointments went to former military men, indicating that the president will continue to govern with civilians, businessmen and career officials. Mr. Chun, a former army general, took power in 1980 following the assassination of Park Chung Hee and he initially gave many key appointments to military men.

Four cabinet ministers were killed in the bombing, which took place at a memorial service that Mr. Chun was scheduled to attend. In addition to cabinet appointments, Mr. Chun also announced that Sa Kong Il, an economist, will replace Kim Jae as senior economic adviser. Mr. Kim was killed in the bombing.

■ Burmese Purge Blamed

Robert Trumbull of The New York Times reported earlier from Rangoon:

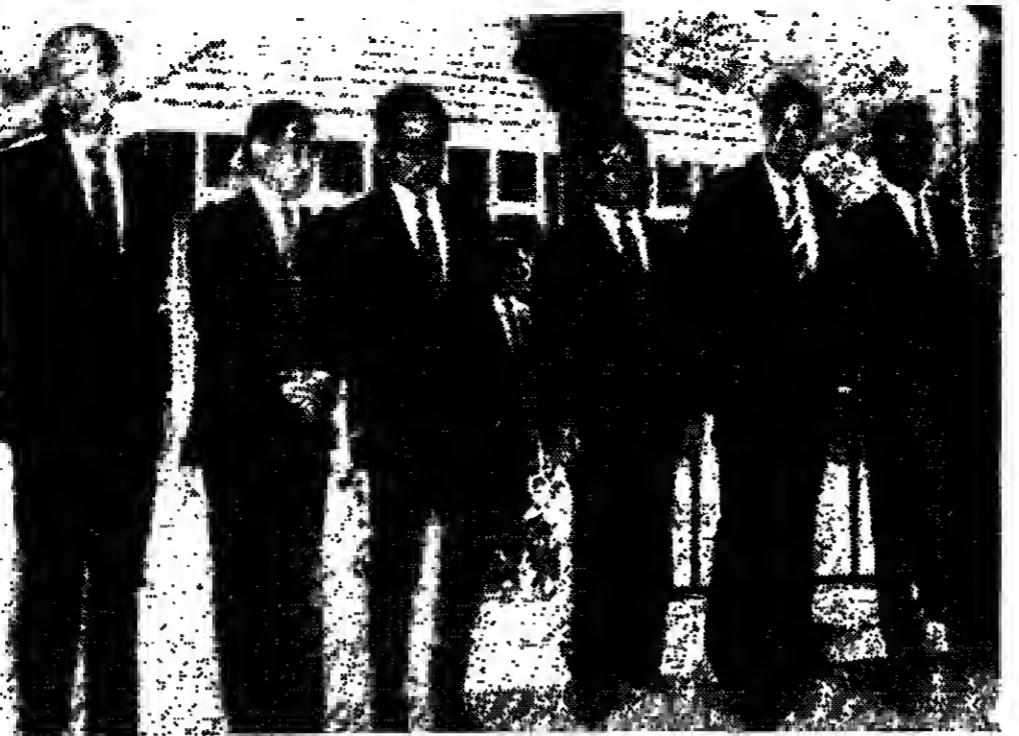
A political purge carried out in May is being cited in here as largely responsible for the Burmese security system's failure to prevent the bombing last Sunday. The purge, ordered by Ne Win, the former general who has ruled Burma since seizing power in 1962, removed the nation's security chief and substantially dismantled his organization.

As a result, a person close to the nation's intelligence services said, the government's security unit was no longer able to "show anything like its usual effectiveness." This explanation was also advanced by diplomats here who have been trying to figure out how the time bomb that exploded could have been put in place undetected.

The diplomats pointed out that the bomb was a type of unobtainable in Burma and could not even have been made here. It had been placed in the roof of a memorial pavilion, a structure that has no walls. These sources and others also asked how the device could have escaped notice if the Burmese security agents had carried out their customary painstaking inspection of a site where an official function is to be held.

For an explanation of the security failure, the sources cited the dismissal in May of Brigadier General Tin Oo, who was the overall chief of intelligence and security services as head of the National Intelligence Bureau. He was said to have made the mistake of becoming too prominent a personage in the shadow of the 73-year-old Ne Win, who resigned as president two years ago but retained ultimate authority as chairman of the ruling party.

Ne Win reportedly followed up the dismissal of Tin Oo by purging those loyal to the security chief. In their places, the sources said, came men "totally inexperienced" in security work.



In a photograph taken seconds before the Rangoon bomb explosion, six South Korean officials, all killed in the blast, stand for a wreath-laying ceremony. They are, from left: Hahn Pyung Choon, chief presidential secretary; Lee Kai Chai, ambassador to Burma; Suh Sang Chul, minister of energy and resources; Kim Dong Whie, minister of commerce and industry; Lee Bum Suk, foreign minister; and So Suk Chum, deputy prime minister. The gray areas in the picture resulted from light leaking into the blast-damaged camera. *United Press International*

West German Protesters Block 2 U.S. Installations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KAISERSLAUTERN, West Germany — Anti-nuclear demonstrators blocked two U.S. military installations Friday, one near here and one in the northern port of Bremerhaven, to protest the scheduled installation of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles at the end of this year.

Near the western city of Kaiserslautern, the demonstrators headed a police warning to clear the road leading to an army depot. But at the Baltic port of Bremerhaven, 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Kaiserslautern, they had to be moved to allow the passage of trucks carrying supplies to a U.S. base.

There were two other developments in West Germany on Friday that concerned U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator at the U.S.-Soviet medium-range weapons talks in Geneva, to discuss Mr. Genscher's talks this weekend with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. And a Bonn government spokesman confirmed reports that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would remove some of its short-range nuclear weapons now deployed in Europe.

In Friday's rally near Kaiserslautern about 200 demonstrators went to a munitions depot in Miesau after police barred access to the Ramstein Air Base, near Kaiserslautern. Ramstein is the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in Europe.

and had been the demonstrators' original objective.

The protesters sat in the road for three hours, but moved after they were told by police to disperse or be carried away and fined.

In Bremerhaven, police said they had removed some of about 1,000 demonstrators who had blocked the headquarters of the U.S. Army's port unit and the Sea Lift Command at the Carl Shurz barracks. They said they had taken the action to make way for truck convoys.

A police spokesman said that two demonstrators had been arrested for carrying offensive weapons.

Meanwhile, in Bonn, Mr. Genscher and Mr. Nitze discussed Mr. Genscher's meeting Saturday with Mr. Gromyko, the Foreign Ministry said. Mr. Nitze went to Bonn to brief Mr. Genscher at the request of George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. Mr. Shultz also wrote Mr. Genscher a letter of support for his trip, the ministry said.

Mitterrand Defends Stance

President François Mitterrand of France on Friday vigorously defended his refusal to include French nuclear weapons in U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Reuters reported from Liège, Belgium.

"The Geneva talks are about intermediate-range nuclear missiles," he said at a meeting of the Liège town council. "France does not have any of those." Mr. Mitterrand was on an official visit to Belgium.

Shamir Fails To Replace Finance Aide

Opposition Labor Calls For No-Confidence Vote

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir failed to find a successor Friday to the resigning finance minister, Yoram Aridor.

The bid to name a successor to Mr. Aridor, who resigned Thursday over his stillborn plan to link Israel's economy to the U.S. dollar, came amid a darkening economic picture. Government statistics showed Israel was heading for a 13 percent inflation in 1983.

The figures, released by the Central Bureau of Statistics, covered September and were the highest for that period in the nation's 35 years of statehood.

Though Mr. Shamir assured Israel that his government had no intention of even debating the dollar plan, the opposition Labor Party called for a no-confidence vote in his new government. Labor also announced it would initiate legislation to dissolve the Knesset, the nation's parliament, and call elections.

Mr. Shamir met during the day with the deputy prime minister, David Levi, and the energy minister, Itzhak Modai, the two leading candidates to replace Mr. Aridor. Mr. Levi declined to take the job, while Mr. Modai said "nothing has changed" in his status in the cabinet.

Political sources said the possibility had diminished that General Ezer Weizman, former defense minister, would be pulled out of his self-imposed exile to head the Treasury Department.

Mr. Shamir, the Ma'ariv daily newspaper said, favored General Weizman's candidacy. But the Tehiya Zionist Revival Party, which has three deputies in the 120-member Knesset, served notice it would quit the coalition if General Weizman joined the Cabinet.

The Tehiya party is concerned about Mr. Weizman's dovish views on the Palestinian problem, and Mr. Shamir who had his government approved by a 60-53 vote counts on the three Tehiya votes for its survival.

Meanwhile, with the dollar plan scrapped, confusion persisted on the Israeli money markets. Banks reported thousands of customers with "militant idealism" and "impressive pronouncements" which have nothing to do with religion."

The church has consistently hacked Solidarity, and priests sometimes give sermons that the government considers critical of the state.

Mr. Cyrek said of party members: "The old habits of working from behind a desk from the office, relaxed into carefree attitude and even into arrogance. The party cannot and will not put up with this."

Mr. Cyrek's report, which criticized the basic policies enunciated at the last Central Committee meeting May 31, criticized party infighting.

"Our party has been and remains a leftist party. Any attempt to divide it has been both a cause and a manifestation of the weakness of the party, and a weak party opens up chances for its enemies," said Mr. Cyrek.

Priest Faces Charges

The Rev. Henryk Jankowski, 48, a parish priest and friend of Lech Wałęsa, the former leader of Solidarity, said Friday that he is to be charged with abusing free speech, United Press International reported in Gdansk.

The priest said that he faced two charges of spreading false news harmful to the state and abuse of the freedom of speech during religious services.

Women on China's Payroll

The Associated Press

BEIJING — More than one of every three jobs on the Chinese government payroll is held by a woman, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions reported Friday.

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Beirut Sniper Kills Marine

(Continued from Page 1)

had abrogated an agreement intended to end a dispute over the treatment of Druse soldiers.

A U.S. military source said he believed that, despite sporadic violations, the cease-fire will hold generally at least until warning factors begin a national reconciliation conference, scheduled for Oct. 20, to discuss restructuring power-sharing between Christians and Moslems in Lebanon.

The question of who will attend the conference and where it will be held remains unresolved, although President Amin Gemayel has said he will announce the venue two days before the meeting.

Embassy Protests Interview

The published version of a New York Times interview with President Gemayel describing the national reconciliation talks as "camouflage" has been described as misleading by the Lebanese Embassy in Washington, United Press International reported.

The headline and reporting on the interview gave the wrong impression that President Gemayel was suspicious of the value of national dialogue," the embassy said.

Leonard Harris, a New York Times spokesman, said the newspaper received a copy of the embassy statement but stood by its story.

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Clark Posting Eases Strains From Foreign Policy Frictions

(Continued from Page 1)

Clark had not sought the interior post.

David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, and Robert Sims, a Clark aide, denied that anyone else had been offered the post and said they had no knowledge that Mr. Clark had asked Mr. Reagan to appoint him to it. Mr. Sims said Mr. Clark had told Mr. Gergen earlier that he thought he had put the National Security office in order and would be willing to return to his ranch in California unless the president needed him for another assignment.

Several Reagan aides said they thought the swiftness of the decision was politically wise. "That was really important," said one, "because as long as there was a public discussion about who would be appointed, the whole issue of the environment and Watts was being regurgitated. Now that the decision has been made, the focus will move on to other things."

An aide to Senator Paul Laxalt, Mr. Reagan's choice to head his reelection committee, said that Mr. Laxalt apparently learned of the appointment about 15 minutes before Mr. Reagan announced it.

Mr. Clark, a long-time associate of Mr. Reagan who speaks his political language and, by reputation, sense his innermost thoughts, had become known as a powerful figure in the administration's formulation of foreign policy during his 20-month tenure as national security adviser.

In fact, his strength came more from his personal closeness to Mr. Reagan and from his political instincts than from his dominance over policy. His critical role in easing former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. from his post had everything to do with style and little to do with policy.

His subsequent disagreements with Mr. Shultz tended to reflect the natural instinct of a White

WORLD BRIEFS

IAEA Urges Nuclear Boycott of Israel

VIENNA (UPI) — The International Atomic Energy Agency called for a nuclear boycott against Israel unless it withdraws its threat to attack Arab nuclear reactors.

The annual conference of the 112-member agency, however, accepted Israel's credentials to the meeting, 52-24. The United States had threatened to suspend its participation in the organization if sanctions were imposed on Israel. Last year, Israel's credentials were rejected because of its June 1981 bombing of a French-built Iraqi reactor.

The boycott resolution passed 49-24 with 17 abstentions. It said the IAEA conference decided "to withhold agency research contracts to Israel, to discontinue the purchase of equipment and materials from Israel and to refrain from holding seminars, scientific and technical meetings in Israel, unless by the next general conference, Israel has unequivocally declared not to repeat its armed attack against any nuclear facility in Iraq or other countries."

Foes of Tanaka Boycott Diet 2d Day

TOKYO (UPI) — Opposition lawmakers boycotted the Diet for the second consecutive day Friday to force a vote seeking the removal from the parliament of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka following his conviction on a bribery charge.

With opposition parties insisting on giving priority to a vote on the resolution on the Diet floor, all other parliamentary business was halted.

Mr. Tanaka, 65, has vowed to fight to keep his seat. He is considered the kingmaker of the governing Liberal Democratic Party and is Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's chief political supporter.

Mr. Tanaka was sentenced Wednesday to four years in prison and fined 500 million yen (\$32.2 million) for receiving bribes in 1973 and 1974 from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. for persuading All Nippon Airways to buy 21 Lockheed aircraft. He emerged Friday from two days of seclusion to discuss an appeal with his lawyers, Kyoto News Service reported. He is free on bail.

Russians Said to Harass Jet Searchers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet ships steamed "dangerously close" to Japanese vessels in renewed harassment as efforts continued to recover the black box and cockpit recorders from the downed South Korean airliner, U.S. defense officials said Friday.

"Soviet ships have steamed dangerously close to Japanese units, which have had to alter their mooring positions to avoid possible collision or entanglement of mooring lines and buoys," an official said.

Meanwhile, the Panagiotis denied reports that a decision had been made to call off the search, which seven U.S. and two Japanese ships have been conducting since shortly after the airliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter on Sept. 1.

U.S. Anti-Satellite Laser Seen by 1990

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States could have by 1990 a ground-based laser weapon able to destroy Soviet satellites even in distant orbits, according to George Keyworth, President Ronald Reagan's science adviser.

Mr. Keyworth also said in a speech Thursday that major advances by U.S. scientists over the past year could make Mr. Reagan's proposed space-based nuclear defense system feasible before long.

He told the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association that both systems should be demonstrated publicly once they are operational in an effort to convince the Soviet Union to be more flexible in arms negotiations.

Coup Attempt Reported in Grenada

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (UPI) — British diplomats said Friday they had received reports of a coup attempt against the Cuban-backed government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada.

The reports, and subsequent broadcasts on Radio Free Grenada, indicated the coup attempt began Thursday but was crushed. Telephone lines to the island nation of 110,000 were severed. The incident appeared to be part of a power struggle among the Marxist leaders of the country, which lies 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Venezuela.

Marion Rickard, spokesman for the British High Commission in Barbados, said he received a report from the British representative in Grenada that Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard had overthrown Mr. Bishop. The Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation in Barbados said Mr. Bishop had been placed under house arrest. But a subsequent broadcast from Grenada said Mr. Coard had resigned and the head of the country's security forces, identified as Cephas St. Paul, had been arrested for spreading rumors.

Meanwhile, with the dollar plan scrapped, confusion persisted on the Israeli money markets. Banks reported thousands of customers with "militant idealism" and "impressive pronouncements" which have nothing to do with religion."

The church has consistently hacked Solidarity, and priests sometimes give sermons that the government considers critical of the state.

Mr. Cyrek said of party members: "The old habits of working from behind a desk from the office, relaxed into carefree attitude and even into arrogance. The party cannot and will not put up with this."</

Teres Nuclear Boycott
The International Atomic Energy Agency has voted to impose a nuclear boycott against Israel unless it withdraws from the occupied territories. The 31-member agency, which includes the United States, voted 24-24. The United States abstained from the vote.

Tanaka Boycott Dies
Opposition lawmakers boycotted the opening of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's Diet office to force a vote leading to a bribery charge.

US Said to Harass Jet
Seven ships steamed toward the Soviet coast as efforts continued to force down Soviet aircraft carriers.

U.S. Satellite Laser Seen
The U.S. is developing a laser weapon able to destroy Soviet space vehicles.

Attempt Reported in Germany
A German newspaper reported an attempt against the life of Prime Minister Helmut Schmidt by a member of the Red Army Fraction, a left-wing terrorist group. Schmidt was unharmed.

U.S. Record
The boom in controversy over ethnic remarks shows no sign of abating. In the same week that Interior Secretary James G. Watt resigned after characterizing a team of colleagues as "a black . . . a woman, two Jews and a cripple," and Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, hurt his chances by speaking off-the-cuff about "wetbacks," Senator Jeremiah Denton made headlines, too.

Posting Eases Strain on Foreign Policy
Yuri Andropov, the new leader of the KGB, has been given responsibility for foreign intelligence operations.

Jeremiah Denton
The senator, who spent seven years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam and has a strong conservative voting record, is unrepentant. "They thought it was great," he said of his audience, adding that "I didn't use the bad terms, like wop." Mr. Denton had been the group's first choice as invited speaker and Mr. Denton was the stand-in.

Welfare Revolt
Eight states have unilaterally declared moratoriums on the dropping of disabled citizens from welfare rolls. Since the

Mondale, in Debate, Disavows Some Carter Defense Policies

By David S. Broder
and Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

CAMBIDGE, Massachusetts — Senator John Glenn of Ohio pushed former Vice President Walter F. Mondale into dissociating himself from some of the Carter administration's defense policies as the seven Democratic presidential candidates met Thursday night in a nationally televised forum on arms control.

Senator Glenn, who came under criticism from Mr. Mondale at the same forum for his opposition to the SALT-2 strategic arms limitation treaty in the Carter years, tried to turn the tables on Mr. Mondale, focusing on his role in that administration.

Mr. Glenn told Mr. Mondale: "In arms control, above all else, people want to know if you are honest with them and have the courage of your convictions. A few years ago, you worked long and hard for the sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia, for the grain embargo, the shipment of nuclear materials to India and the MX missile. Are your views today still consistent with what you fought so hard for?"

Mr. Mondale replied: "My personal views are consistent all the way through." Regarding the grain embargo, against the Soviet Union, he continued: "I fought very strongly against that . . . On all the great issues, including the F-15s, my voice was heard in the primary councils of the administration."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Trends

Two recently published surveys indicate a blend of optimism and realism among contemporary Americans. According to Money magazine, most citizens are satisfied with their financial status and believe that they are better off than their parents were. And according to the Census Bureau, today's women are having one-third fewer children than did their parents' generation. Together, the two surveys suggest that if there is more money, it is because there are smaller families.

According to Money, most Americans are in debt and have made no wills. One in 10 have no savings or investments stashed away. According to the Census Bureau, about half of all American women now work outside the home, compared with one-third in 1950. Money tells us that "the overall findings show a strong strain of optimism among Americans with regard to their financial situations."

Ethnic Remarks

The boom in controversy over ethnic remarks shows no sign of abating. In the same week that Interior Secretary James G. Watt resigned after characterizing a team of colleagues as "a black . . . a woman, two Jews and a cripple," and Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, hurt his chances by speaking off-the-cuff about "wetbacks," Senator Jeremiah Denton made headlines, too.

Addressing a dinner-dance held by the Westchester Conservative Party in New York State, the Alabama Republican opened by greeting "Fellow Republicans and Democrats, Americans all, Guineas, Micks and Polacks." The remark drew fire from former Congressman Ogden Reid, who is running for Westchester County executive. He has demanded a public apology and has asked New

York's two senators, Daniel P. Moynihan and Alfonse M. D'Amato, to initiate Senate disciplinary action against Mr. Denton.

The senator, who spent seven years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam and has a strong conservative voting record, is unrepentant. "They thought it was great," he said of his audience, adding that "I didn't use the bad terms, like wop." Mr. Denton had been the group's first choice as invited speaker and Mr. Denton was the stand-in.

Americana
FLAG, the Friends of Lesbians and Gays, has held a convention in New York City for the parents of homosexual boys and girls. The meeting, which took place at the Roosevelt Hotel, brought together mothers and fathers who have suffered distress or anxiety at the discovery of their children's sexual orientation. Between 8,000 and 10,000 families are said to belong to the group, which says that one in four American families has a homosexual member.

Welfare Revolt
Eight states have unilaterally declared moratoriums on the dropping of disabled citizens from welfare rolls. Since the

Democrats Cancel Primary in 3 States

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In a surprise move, the state Democratic parties of Iowa, New Hampshire and Maine withdrew their 1984 presidential primary and caucus plans Friday as major efforts began to find a solution to the increasingly bitter fight over which state goes first.

The national party "very reluctantly" accepted the request of the three state party chairmen to withdraw their proposals for selecting delegates to the party's 1984 convention.

That withdrawal gives the national and state parties at least 20 days to work out a solution.

One solution would allow both New Hampshire and Iowa to hold their presidential events one week earlier than now allowed.

Current national rules say that Iowa must hold its precinct caucuses on Feb. 28; New Hampshire, its primary on March 6.

Earlier, Mr. Mondale told a questioner from the audience at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government that he "opposed in private" the Carter administration's decision to deploy the MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

which he and the other six Democratic aspirants all reject today.

Reuben Askew, former governor of Florida, taking one of his first direct shots in the campaign, said: "I'm still waiting for Fritz Mondale to say what he agrees with Jimmy Carter on, but I guess I'll have to wait."

Senator Glenn again was criticized for the role he played in blocking Senate approval of the SALT-2 treaty in 1979. Former Senator George S. McGovern, a South Dakota Democrat, asked Mr. Glenn if, in retrospect, he regretted what he had done.

Mr. Glenn said no, repeating his argument that the treaty was not verifiable after the loss of U.S. monitoring stations in Iran after the revolution there.

While Mr. Mondale has argued that the Joint Chiefs of Staff certified that the treaty was verifiable in congressional testimony, Mr. Glenn said Thursday night that "privately, they could not say when it could be monitored" from new locations.

The candidates all pledged to make arms control a priority, but differed sharply on their approach to some questions.

Mr. Askew, the only one to oppose the nuclear freeze, was challenged repeatedly on that position, but said that "we need to modernize our weapons" in order to achieve greater stability in the balance of forces with the Soviet Union.

Mr. McGovern and Senator Alan Cranston of California went furthest toward advocating unilateral U.S. steps to slow the arms race.

Mr. McGovern, the Democratic Party's 1972 presidential nominee, said a unilateral freeze on nuclear weapons development without "any time limit" would be a "safe initiative" because if the Russians did not follow suit "we could always resume."

Senator Cranston, who has made the arms control issue the centerpiece of his campaign, said he "would seek to stop everything" in the nuclear-weapons field "instant-



REAGAN GEARS UP — Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada announcing that President Ronald Reagan has asked him to form a re-election committee, the clearest sign yet that Mr. Reagan intends to seek a second term. Mr. Laxalt said Thursday Mr. Reagan was concerned it would take more than four years to accomplish all his administration's goals.

and forces if they are to be believed in their opposition to nuclear arms.

Poll of Evangelicals

Bill Peterson of The Washington Post

Reported Thursday:

Evangelical Christians, a group long courted by President Ronald Reagan, like Senator Glenn almost as much as they do Mr. Reagan, according to a poll taken for a Right group.

The survey of voter preference

for president, conducted by a Re-

publican pollster, Lance Tarrance,

found that President Reagan led

Senator Glenn by 41 percent to 37

percent among all evangelicals,

and trailed Mr. Glenn among "biblical literalists," those who believe the Bible is literally true.

The opinions of 1,000 evangeli-

cals were surveyed in the poll, fi-

nanced by Mr. Weyrich's organi-

zation and conducted in late June.

Mr. Tarrance said he had been

surprised by how well both Mr.

Glenn and Mr. Mondale had fared

against Mr. Reagan in the poll.

Mr. Mondale trailed Reagan by

13 percentage points, 47

to 34, among all evangelicals sur-

veyed, but only by 4 percentage

points among "biblical literalists."

are mistaken when they argue that religious conservatives will support Mr. Reagan in 1984 because "they have no place else to go."

"Religious conservatives not

only have somewhere to go, but are

strongly considering going, which I think is bad news for the White House," Mr. Weyrich said. "This should be a warning bell that evan-

gelicals are not in Reagan's hip

pocket."

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Judge Will Hear Helms On Opening King Tapes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse Helms has won an emergency court hearing in an effort to unseal tapes and transcripts growing out of the FBI's bugging and wiretapping of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the slain civil rights leader.

Lawyers for the North Carolina Republican contend that he needs access to the officially suppressed materials to cast an informed vote Wednesday when the Senate decides on a bill to make King's birthday, Jan. 15, a national holiday. The House passed the bill last summer.

Judge John Lewis Smith of the U.S. District Court, who in 1977 ordered the tapes sealed at the National Archives for 50 years, agreed Thursday to a hearing on Mr. Helms' request for modification of the order. The Reverend Joseph E. Lowery, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, denounced Mr. Helms' move as "an act of frenetic desperation."

In addition to the court hearing, set for Tuesday, members of the Conservative Caucus, working with Mr. Helms, began examining about 25,000 pages of other FBI documents on King, including a memo file labeled "Security Mater-

— Communist." It was compiled during the 1960s to document alleged communist influences on the civil rights leader.

The FBI's electronic surveillance of King was part of a concerted undercover campaign to discredit him, according to a 1976 study by the Senate Intelligence Committee. The FBI secretly categorized him as a "communist" in May 1962.

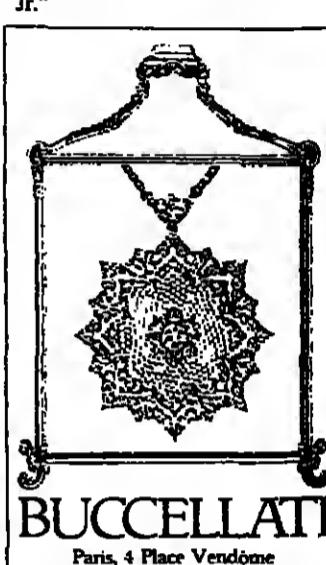
Ralph G. Neas, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, assailed the move



Martin Luther King

to open the tapes unsealed as "yet another unconscionable action to block the passage of the holiday bill."

Mr. Lowery charged that it was an effort to "deceive the American people into believing that there is a relationship between the spying and lying of J. Edgar Hoover's FBI and the courageous and authentic patriotism of Martin Luther King Jr."



LOUIS VUITTON

MALETIER A PARIS

MAISON FONDÉE EN 1854

Kirchschläger Sees Honecker

Reuters

BERLIN — The Austrian presi-

dent, Rudolf Kirchschläger, had a

final round of talks with the East

German Leader, Erich Honecker, Friday on the last day of a four-day

visit.

Louis Vuitton luggage store,
78 bis, avenue Marceau 75008 Paris,
will be exceptionally opened
on Saturday October 15th 1983
from 9.15 to 12.45 am
and from 2.00 to 6.30 pm.

BVLGARI

10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI - ROMA

HOTEL PIERRE - NEW YORK

30, RUE DU RHÔNE - GENÈVE

AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS - MONTE CARLO

HÔTEL PLAZA-ATHÉNÉE - PARIS

Russia Fights to Free Ships Trapped in Arctic Ice

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet icebreakers and helicopter rescue parties are waging a dramatic struggle in the Chukchi Sea, north of Siberia's Arctic coast, to free 26 cargo ships and hundreds of their crew trapped in pack ice.

Soviet newspapers reported Thursday that a ship had been crushed by

Salvador Peace Talks Stumble on Elections Issue

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — After only two sessions since the outset six weeks ago, talks between the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador and rebels seeking its overthrow have ground to a halt over the key issue of elections.

Although both sides said that they remained willing to discuss a negotiated end to the Salvadoran civil war, no further sessions have been planned. In statements Thursday, each side stressed that the other world have to change its position on elections before the talks could continue.

The government insists that the only issue to be discussed is the guerrillas' participation in elections early next year, something the guerrillas have steadfastly refused on grounds that a government-run vote would not be fair and their security could not be assured.

The rebels demand formation of a new provisional government, in which they would be included, before elections take place.

"In these conditions it's very clear that these people don't have any willingness or capacity to continue the dialogue," Salvador Samayoa, a member of the rebels' diplomatic-political commission, said in referring to the Salvadoran government.

The head of the Salvadoran government's negotiating team in San Salvador blamed the guerrillas for the deadlock. "They have rejected our proposal. They are trying to

close the dialogue," Francisco Quinonez said. "If they don't want to discuss our proposal, we don't see why they want to talk."

Following months of tentative, indirect contacts and threats of boycott or sabotage by extremists on both sides, talks began with fanfare, but little apparent substance in Bogotá, Colombia, on Aug. 29.

At the time, they were considered the first sign that the nearly four-year-old civil war could be resolved at the negotiating table rather than on the battlefield.

After a second meeting in Bogotá on Sept. 29, both sides emerged showing little hope that much could be accomplished. There has been no subsequent contact between them.

The U.S. special envoy for Central America, Richard B. Stone, who had made separate contacts with the guerrilla front, had promoted the dialogue.

But the Salvadoran talks were bedeviled from the start by procedural difficulties and charges from each side that the other was participating only for show.

The rebels accused the government of failing to show up for a meeting Sept. 11 in Panama and of refusing to provide written proposals at the sessions. The government complained that the rebels sent second-ranking representatives.

The government faces strong opposition to negotiations

from within the army and among conservative politicians, according to senior Salvadoran government officials.

The Marxist-led insurgents, for their part, maintain that elections alone cannot solve El Salvador's political and social problems and that they cannot safely participate in elections until far-right elements are purged from the army and security forces. U.S. officials said they were afraid that they would lose in a free election.

Since the Sept. 29 meeting, each side has launched a publicity campaign to pin the blame on the other for the stalemate. The Salvadoran Peace Commission, which attended the talks on behalf of the government, took out advertisements charging that the rebel proposal was "totalitarian."

To demonstrate their good faith, rebel leaders here made available a copy of their proposal presented to the government at the second Bogotá meeting.

The nine-page document proposed a two-week "National Debate for Peace," in which a wide variety of political and social groups would discuss how to solve the Salvadoran conflict.

"We saw it as an intermediate proposal," said Marisol Galindo, one of the rebels' representatives at the meeting. If participants in the debate had backed the government's call for elections, she said, the rebels would have been isolated. The government, however, restated its position that the only valid topic for discussion was the guerrillas' participation in elections.

The government declaration, in a report to the commission on its penultimate stop in a six-nation regional tour, underlined the hopes of Central American leaders that Henry A. Kissinger's mission might result in a sharp increase in American economic aid for the financially stricken area.

Repeatedly since the commission members started their tour of Central America in Panama on Sunday, they have heard appeals for economic help as well as complaints about the danger of war arising from confrontation between Nicaragua's Sandinist rulers and their U.S.-supported neighbors.

Amílcar Santamaría, the Honduran presidential spokesman, said President Roberto Suazo Cordova and his aides stressed to the former U.S. secretary of state that security needs are important but cannot suffice without economic help as well.

A government document prepared for Mr. Kissinger estimated Honduras will need \$10 billion in foreign aid over the next 12 years, 60 percent of it from the United States. That would be five times the present American economic aid level of \$101 million a year.

Mr. Ortega said that as a result of the attack on Puerto Sandino, 43 miles (70 kilometers) northwest of Managua, and the other Pacific oil-unloading port of Corinto, the junta had extended gasoline rationing and would impose other emergency measures.

The United States "is completing an encirclement of Nicaragua by air, sea and land," he said. He claimed Honduran and U.S. troops on exercises in Honduras have been massing near the Nicaraguan border in recent days.

Mr. Ortega gave no immediate details of the new attack on Puerto Sandino, but reiterated earlier accusations the CIA was behind the killing.

A young man hit in the back by a tear-gas grenade, apparently fired by riot policeman during a demonstration near Concepción, died Wednesday night.

Three gunmen on foot shot and killed a police corporal Thursday morning as he stood guard outside an apartment building in central Santiago occupied by policemen and their families, the police said. No group claimed responsibility for the killing.

The police said three teen-age boys died Thursday night in street clashes with riot police in the Puerto Alto and La Florida districts in southwestern Santiago. A 23-year-old woman demonstrator who was shot in the head from a passing car Thursday night died Friday, and there were unconfirmed radio reports that two more wounded protesters died in hospitals.

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United Press International Chilean riot police fire tear gas at anti-government demonstrators in a suburb of Santiago.

class neighborhoods. Instead, the demonstrations centered on university campuses in Santiago and other cities and in a dozen or more working-class districts of the capital.

About 4,000 people held a peaceful rally Thursday in Concepción that was authorized by regional authorities. But police arrested dozens of other demonstrators trying to barricade streets there and in Valparaíso. A bomb explosion

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AVEC LE FIGARO, RETROUVEZ LA MÉMOIRE DE VOTRE TEMPS.



**"LES GRANDS
EVENEMENTS
CONTEMPORAINS."**

GRAND CONCOURS DU FIGARO. DU 15 OCTOBRE AU 10 DÉCEMBRE, 6000000F DE PRIX A GAGNER.

A partir du 15 Octobre et jusqu'au 10 Décembre 1983, Le Figaro lance un concours sur les Grands Événements Contemporains, les événements les plus marquants et les plus dynamiques, ceux qui ont constitué l'Histoire des 30 dernières années. Une histoire évoquée, analysée et exposée par de grands journalistes qui ont fait du Figaro ce qu'il est et ce pourquoi il nous plaît: un grand quotidien d'information.

Une histoire dont nous sommes pétris, qui constitue le tissu de ce que nous sommes. Une

histoire que Le Figaro nous aide à ne pas oublier afin de pouvoir témoigner.

Les questions posées porteront sur l'ensemble des grandes rubriques du quotidien: économique, politique, étrangère, culturelle, sociale et sportive. Le principe de participation, très simple, est expliqué chaque jour dans Le Figaro. Le montant des prix est en lui-même un événement historique: 600 millions de centimes.

Avec Le Figaro, vous retrouverez la mémoire de votre temps. Bon voyage dans vos souvenirs.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

If the Russians Walk Out

It appears that the Soviet Union is going to walk out of the Geneva arms limitation talks. The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, concluding their meeting in Sofia on Friday, asked that the talks continue. But, as they seem to have made postponement of the West's deployment of medium-range missiles a condition for this — presumably while Soviet SS-20 deployment continues — it does not seem likely to change things. The Western powers are now about to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in response to the ongoing build-up of SS-20s.

A Soviet decision to leave the Geneva talks, if indeed it is taken, will widely be interpreted in the West as one more step in a Soviet campaign to blackmail West European governments and separate them from the United States by playing upon the anxieties of a public that is deeply, and justifiably, anxious about the pace and direction of the arms race.

It will be interpreted, as well, as an attempt to take advantage of the coming presidential campaign in the United States. The Soviet Union will be seen as inviting the Democratic Party opposition in the United States to blame the Reagan administration for the breakdown in Geneva. It will be seen as inviting President Reagan's challengers — assuming that he does run for a second term — to promise new concessions to the Soviet Union.

This kind of calculated exploitation of the West's internal divisions is old stuff in Soviet policy. It more often fails than succeeds. Soviet analysts persistently misunderstand the real motivations and commitments of the contending forces in the West, as they debate these issues. Moreover, a Soviet walkout from Geneva now would come at just the time when the Western powers, the

United States in particular, have shown themselves more open to compromise than at any time in the last three years.

The Soviet argument that it has a right to missile forces equivalent to the combined forces of its potential enemies — to have "equality of security" — is not wholly unacceptable. The Soviet Union is the primary target of British, French and Chinese, as well as U.S., deterrent forces — even though it has only itself to blame that this is so.

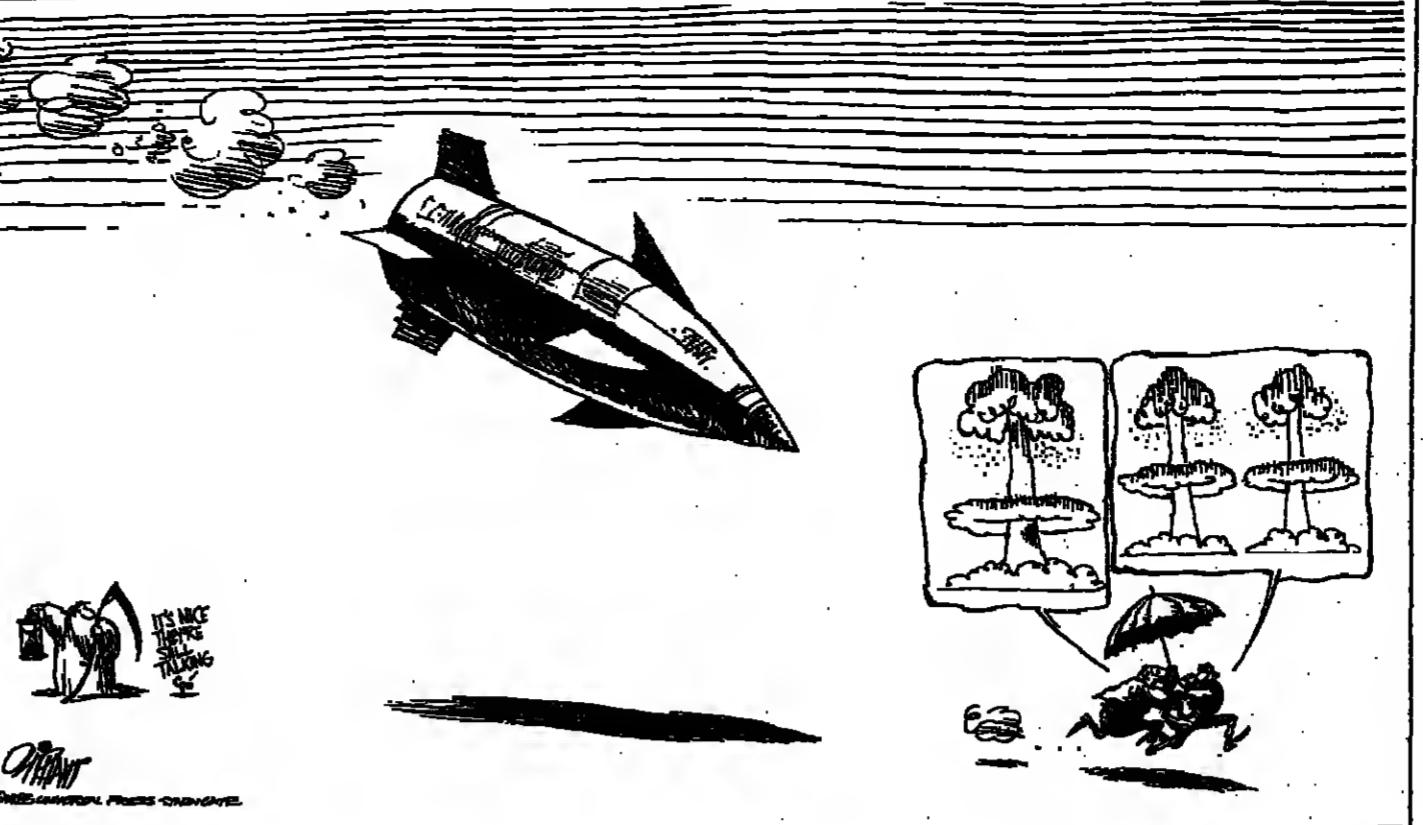
It is nonetheless a reality, and it should be a negotiable problem, provided that the Soviet Union bargains in good faith. The problem for the Western powers is that the ambitious and rapid build-up of Soviet SS-20 forces has tended to outstrip the assurances offered for it. It has been looked upon, with good reason, as deliberately destabilizing. Whatever the merits of NATO's response, the fact remains that the Pershing and cruise installations follow, and did not begin, the new mid-range weapons race.

In our opinion, Soviet withdrawal from Geneva, while deeply to be regretted, should (and will) be ignored by the Western powers in making their own decisions. When the U.S. election season is past, it is reasonable to think that the Soviet Union will come back to the negotiating table.

But if the Soviet leaders were wise, they would not lose the coming year. Negotiations can and should continue. The United States has made significant changes in its own position. The Soviet leadership should understand that their real choice at the moment is between a trivial attempt to obtain propaganda gains — altering nothing of substance during the year to come — and the prospect of constructive change, which survives in Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15-16, 1983



A Dangerous Tension Between the Koreas

By Donald L. Ramard

WASHINGTON — The ugly events involving South Korea — the downing of its air force, and the Rangoon bombing, which killed 20 people, including four South Korean cabinet ministers — fit a pattern we have almost come to accept as par for the course for the divided peninsula.

In the past decade alone, there have been many outrages: a tree-cutting incident in the demilitarized zone in which two American soldiers were brutally hacked to death (1976); the Korean Central Intelligence Agency plot to kidnap and assassinate the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung (1973); the assassination of President Park Chung Hee's wife (1974), then the murder of Mr. Park (1979); the rebellion and massacre at Kwangju (1980); now the apparent attempt to kill President Chun Doo Hwan, in isolated Burma.

The prime suspect always seems to be the North Koreans — with understandable though not always sufficient reason. Theirs has been a record of truculence filled with bizarre murder plots against South Korean leaders, tunnels under the DMZ, spies sent overland, shootouts in the waters surrounding the peninsula.

Whenever an incident occurs, before the evidence is in, South Korean generals angrily point to the North, and adrenaline flows. Seoul fabricates huge demonstrations of public indignation; tension builds along the DMZ; both sides, including U.S. military forces in South Korea, go on alert; Washington warns Pyongyang and publicly reiterates a treacherous commitment to stand by Seoul. Increased military aid flows out of Congress and the Pentagon, and the arms race on the peninsula escalates another notch.

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The writer, a retired Foreign Service officer, directs the Center for International Policy, a public-policy organization. He was deputy chief of mission in Rangoon from 1965 to 1970, then headed the State Department's Office of Korean Affairs until 1974. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

Pyongyang into the community of nations, there remains little that Washington can offer. But small steps would be useful. Increased scientific, press and cultural contact, especially dealings in international conferences, might help. It would not hurt for a paranoid Pyongyang to be more exposed to Western democratic values and thinking. Restricting North Korea's United Nations observance delegation to travel in New York City hardly serves the aims of modern diplomacy. The DMZ situation is too dangerous for North Korea to be so ignorant of American policy and resolve.

But with South Korea one can imagine more aggressive initiatives, including public and private expressions of the urgency to move toward an open society and a truly democratic government. There is growing impatience and anger among South Korea's youth and intellectuals with Washington's continued support of authoritarian rule.

The airline tragedy and Rangoon bombing may have little in common, save for a disgraceful illustration of senseless resort to violence. Both involve Koreans who, in the North and South, have known enough killing and sacrifice. Both sides are armed to the teeth. Neither is long on temper. The United States is committed to go to war if need be. No less than in Central America, it cannot rely alone on military aid and preparedness to avoid conflict.

American diplomats say just the opposite. They say Mr. Shultz told Mr. Gemayel that he had brought the Israelis to settle, and it was up to the Lebanese to persuade Syria.

Clearly, the Americans were in a hurry to bring home a first-step agreement, and they spoke in generalities. Meanwhile, Washington was trumpeting its dedication to the "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity" of Lebanon, and Mr. Gemayel thought that meant the United States could deliver.

Both sides used vague phrases meant to please without pinning down grubby detail. Each thought the other got the real message and politely avoided probing.

The result was a nasty surprise. Syria's stand hardened. Neither the United States nor Lebanon could get Mr. Assad to budge from his demand that the agreement be canceled and that Israel pull out before further negotiations.

It is unlikely the Israelis were caught unawares, but for political and economic reasons they decided to move back to a more easily defended line. There was plenty of notice. The armed Lebanese factions maneuvered to grab what was available. Massacre was advertised and it happened. Mr. Assad was ready to support a massive proxy battle to prove, with metal, that Syria was still on the scene.

An American, Colonel Arthur Finch, head of the group training the Lebanese Army, reckoned that in one six-hour period 12,000 shells were pumped onto the western side of the Chouf mountains. That is lavish, even by the most bellicose standards. He calculated the ammunition alone cost \$3 million at Soviet prices, about

\$3.5 million at Soviet prices.

Now, everybody recognizes the tables have turned. From being made to look impotent, Syria has claimed the triumph. President Reagan's recent denunciation of Syria as opposing peace, and his sweeping declaration that the United States will not allow the Middle East to be "absorbed" by the Russians, pleased Mr. Gemayel's supporters, but it has not helped them deal with Mr. Assad.

Their fervent echo Washington's rhetoric about the vital Western stakes: their ability to resist Syrian pressure. Then, of course, they complained bitterly that the United States does not deliver enough to put them on top.

Having put Syria down as a mere stooge of the Russians, the United States is trying to row back and recognize its "special interests." There are many weaknesses in Mr. Assad's position and he plays carefully, avoiding confrontation with power greater than his own — Israel and the United States.

But he has certainly come out ahead on this round because he does have enough power to stay in the game. American and Lebanese leaders had to know that they mislead themselves with their own rhetoric.

The New York Times.

In Lebanon, They Pay The Price

By Flora Lewis

BIRUT — It is now clear that there was an amazing misunderstanding between Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, and top American officials last spring. It may have cost the lives of more than 1,000 Lebanese as well as the U.S. marines who died in Beirut.

Nobody can prove that the bloody battles of the last month would not have happened with some reasonable diplomatic foresight. But there was a direct chain of events.

It began with negotiation of the Israeli-Lebanese normalization agreement after last year's invasion. The United States was pressuring Israel to withdraw, since the Lebanese crisis had derailed what little was going on in Middle East peace efforts.

Israel was determined to salvage as much as possible of the invasion's political goals. It could not get the full treaty it sought, so in tough negotiations nourished by the United States, it settled for an undecided peace with Lebanon.

A condition of withdrawal was that Syria pull all its forces out of Lebanon at the same time. The United States accepted. The Syrians, Washington said with faith in Allah, would come along.

The Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, was furious at being ignored. He was receiving huge new arms supplies from the Soviet Union, which had been humiliated by the ease with which Israel destroyed Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles in 1982. He had convinced Moscow that its prestige required restocking him.

Mr. Gemayel knew Lebanon could not be patched back together without Syrian acquiescence, and that Mr. Assad would assert Syria's interest. Why then did he accept U.S. assurances that the Israeli pact was simply a first step?

He says he was "uneasy," and urged the U.S. special envoy, Philip Habib, and Secretary of State George Shultz to make sure of Syria. They told him not to worry, he says, that the United States knew what it was doing, leave it to them.

American diplomats say just the opposite. They say Mr. Shultz told Mr. Gemayel that he had brought the Israelis to settle, and it was up to the Lebanese to persuade Syria.

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The New York Times.

U.S. Doesn't Need Bases in Philippines

By George McT. Kahin

ITHACA, New York — In a climate of explosive Philippine nationalism and gathering anti-Americanism, President Ferdinand E. Marcos is counting on what he sees as his trump card: an implicit threat to cut off U.S. access to military bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay and the communications center at San Miguel. Mr. Marcos hopes to use this leverage to guarantee American support for his increasingly embattled regime. In fact, it is a trump card without value. These bases are not essential and the United States would be better served to move its facilities to safer ground in the region.

Already, in June, Mr. Marcos exacted from Ronald Reagan a promise for almost double the money and military aid that President Jimmy Carter paid for using the bases — raising it to \$900 million over five years. The agreement is likely to involve the United States in a security relationship that is incompatible with its interests, and an affront to Philippine self-respect.

What are the terms of the agreement? Mr. Marcos gives the United States extensive control over the bases for U.S. combat missions outside the Philippines, waiving the right to prior consultation in all operations construed as defensive.

In exchange, and as an inducement to Mr. Marcos, the Reagan administration agrees to protect the Philippines and support its forces operating anywhere in the Pacific. This could be a risky undertaking: Philippine armed forces are engaged in provocations of a dangerous Soviet paranoia, with its implications for the world.

The administration argues that where U.S. security interests are vital, concern for human rights must yield. This may or may not be a valid general proposition. Certainly, it does not hold in the Philippines, where those interests are threatened by an increasingly unstable political climate.

It would be better to have bases somewhat more distant from the Asian mainland and the Indian Ocean than to hope to weather the increasing unpredictable ferment in the Philippines.

A number of alternatives exist, as U.S. government studies acknowledge. In the long run, they may even be preferable to the Philippine bases, for they would allow a decentralization of American forces, making them less vulnerable. The nucleus of U.S. facilities could be positioned on Guam — politically stable U.S. territory with a loyal, skilled work force. Unmanned base capacity there includes an airfield with runways longer than at Clark Field and suitable for B-52s, and a large dry-dock.

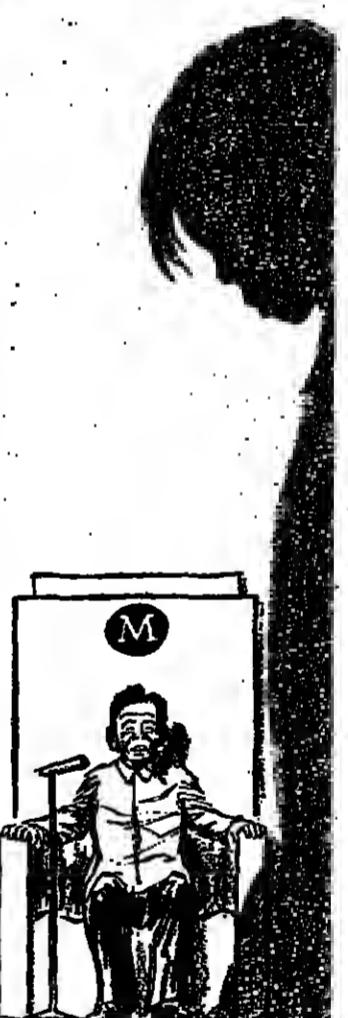
Other American forces could use the additional capacity in bases the Japanese make available. Still others could be stationed in Australia, where the United States has four airbases and has been invited to make greater use of the large naval facility at Cockburn Sound.

Taiwan in the Marianas Islands, 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Guam, could become a major airbase again, as in World War II. It is closer to Tokyo than Clark Field, and thus would make a sensible base for the 13th Air Force, which is concerned above all with the defense of South Korea and Japan.

Finally, there is Singapore — already used by American forces as a base for Indian Ocean reconnaissance planes, for refueling air tankers and repairing naval ships. Additional capacity at the enormous Sembawang base could be rented.

Shifting to alternative bases would entail appreciable expense. But in the long run, the costs would be less and the political dangers fewer.

The writer is professor of Asian and international studies at Cornell University. He contributed this article to The New York Times.



The shadow over Marcos — by Englehardt

The Red Cross: Dealing Quietly With a Mad World

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — It is a truism, which few people in the news business bother to dispute these days, that the press is drawn disproportionately to violent, dramatic, sudden and unexpected change. There are many behind-the-scenes stories that the pressure of space and the supposed lack of reader interest keep out of the paper.

Who knew until the last desperate couple of weeks that the United Nations had observers in Beirut attempting the perhaps fruitless task of providing an independent source of information for the Security Council?

How many people recall that, during the war that followed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year, Unicef took over responsibility for masking sure that Beirut committed to receive fresh water supplies?

Perhaps the biggest continuing untold story is that of the International Committee of the Red Cross. It often gets a mention in newspaper war dispatches, but usually at the bottom.

Part of the fault is the media's Part, in this case, is a decision by the Red Cross to operate as secretly as it can. It feels it can get much further with governments if it maintains strict confidentiality. Even when it believes it has been betrayed, it will not go public with its criticism.

Last year, when the Phalangists massacred Palestinians in two refugee camps, the Red Cross did not cut off its relations with either the Phalangists or the Israelis. Instead, it stepped up the pace of its visits to other camps where PLO families live

and also to the camp at Issar that holds 5,000 captured PLO fighters.

The Issar camp is run by the Israelis, who refuse to recognize that the Geneva conventions apply to the detention of PLO fighters. Nevertheless, the Israelis allow the Red Cross to enter the camp and treat the inmates as prisoners of war, and seeks to improve the conditions of their detention.

No one can measure the impact of this body. The fact that nearly every country in the world accords it at least some measure of respect is its only testimony.

A few stories, however, can be told.

One is the file published by the revolutionary regime in Iran after the fall of the shah. It revealed how the Red Cross had persuaded the shah to let it visit the prisons where torture allegedly was carried out.

It had taken the agency seven years to convince the shah and to convince him on Red Cross terms — that it would see the prisoners without witnesses present and be allowed to repeat the visits. What the Red Cross representatives found, in the words of the Red Cross delegate to the United Nations, Harold Schmidt de Grunek, was "horrible." In one prison, they learned that 200 of the most badly tortured prisoners had been removed a couple of days before.

So they went to the deputy head of Savak, the secret police, and told him that if the prisoners were not returned they would go back to the

influence of the Christian faith and the rules of chivalry, in the course of wars waged by European nations.

But it was only in the 19th century, when wars were waged by large national armies, employing new and more destructive weapons and leaving large numbers of wounded lying helpless on the battlefields, that a law of war based on multilateral conventions was developed.

The decisive impulse was the Geneva Convention of 1864. The members of its original committee later became the International Red Cross

— which since has become simply one of the organizations the world cannot afford to be without.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

</div

NYSE Most Actives									
GenCorp	10257	1274	4515	13124	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
IBM	10259	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
GE	10260	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
ATT	10262	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Dow Jones	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
GmC	10265	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Litton	10266	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Tandy	10267	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
WmCm	10268	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Grinnell	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Philips	10270	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
SouthCo	10271	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
High	10270	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Low	10268	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Close	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Indus	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Util	10270	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Trans	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Coms	10268	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924

NYSE Index									
High	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Low	10268	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Close	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Chgs	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Composite	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Dealers	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Total Issues	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
New Highs	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Volume up	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Volume down	10268	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 71,960,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 71,758,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 71,819,530

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Declined	10268	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Unchanged	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Total Issues	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
New Highs	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Volume up	10269	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Volume down	10268	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924

NASDAQ Index									
Close	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Prev.	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
High	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Low	10263	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Chgs	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Year Ago	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924

AMEX Most Actives									
Yld	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Worth	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
TIE	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Asmr	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Ryfeld	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
KryPh	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
Cyrus	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
AGCH	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924
AMCI	10264	1274	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924	12924

12 Month
High Low Stock

Div. Yld PE Stk

Stk Div

BUSINESS/ FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15-16, 1983

ECONOMIC SCENE

By AGIS SALPUKAS

U.S. Unions Likely to Fail in Efforts To Soften Airline-Deregulation Law

NEW YORK — The filing by Continental Airlines for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy law and the threat by Eastern Airlines to do the same have prompted some union leaders to press Congress to reconsider the deregulation of the airline industry.

The president of the Air Line Pilots Association, Henry Duffy, and Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO, have agreed that Mr. Kirkland and airline union officials should meet with congressional leaders soon to see if new laws are needed to remedy the industry's problems.

According to Mr. Duffy, the unions not only want to tighten the bankruptcy laws to prevent efforts to use them to break labor contracts, but they also want a re-examination of the law that deregulated the airlines, to stop "these tremendous financial losses" that the industry is experiencing. In the first half of this year, the major carriers collectively lost half a billion dollars on operations.

The chances that the union leaders can turn back the clock are slim, however. Too many carriers have accepted deregulation, although they did it reluctantly, and are now geared to operating in the more competitive environment.

Some airlines have sprung into being to make the most of the industry's new freedoms. Among air travelers, there is a strong constituency for allowing the low-cost carriers to proliferate, and among industry people, there is wide acknowledgement that under deregulation, the industry is becoming more efficient.

The Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 was passed over the strong opposition of most airline executives, so the current unhappiness is not the first outcry that deregulation has gone too far.

Reinstatement Call Unheeded

In March 1982, when the airlines were waging fare wars that helped drive Braniff Airways to seek protection under the bankruptcy law and several other carriers, Edward J. Daly, chairman of World Airways, appealed to the Civil Aeronautics Board to reinstate the regulation of fares. Mr. Daly's protest was particularly telling because he had supported deregulation and had used it to expand his airline greatly. His appeal came to nothing.

Even Eastern's chief executive, Frank Borman, who fought deregulation, conceded in an interview that to put limits on the industry again "is a battle that can't be won at this time." To expect legislative relief "would be a false hope," he said.

Mr. Borman and most other industry executives are making their decisions on the assumption that the competitive pressures of deregulation are here to stay. Eastern, for example, is pressing to curtail its labor costs and last week agreed with its three unions to an independent audit to determine if the carrier needs further wage concessions to become viable.

The major carriers are adapting to the new environment. Most have decontrolled to drop unprofitable routes. Many are building their routes around a major hub to better control their traffic.

The abandonment of many smaller markets by major carriers, as well as the new freedom to raise or lower fares quickly, has given regional carriers and new airlines a chance to grow.

The new freedoms have also increased the opportunity for management to make mistakes. Too rapid expansion into new markets was one of the major causes of Braniff's filing under the bankruptcy laws.

Airlines Prefer Change

Despite the greater uncertainties, most airline managements would not have it any other way. John R. Zeman, senior vice president for marketing at United Airlines, noted that since deregulation his airline has reduced its work force to 43,000 from 54,000 while carrying the same number of passengers. The lesson, he said in an interview, was that under regulation "we were not as efficient as we should have been."

The wrenching that the industry is now undergoing, Mr. Zeman said, grows out of the abrupt change in a system that had been built up by 40 years of regulation.

While managements have been able to adjust routes and fares under decontrol, they have met firm resistance for concessions from most unions, which seek to protect the gains won under regulation. This has left the larger, long-established carriers in the predicament of having to compete with the new airlines, spawned by the deregulation, whose costs are much lower because they are not unionized or enjoy union contracts providing for lower wages and benefits and more flexible work rules.

The larger carriers such as Continental, Eastern, Trans World and Republic are trying to correct that imbalance by bumping wage and benefit levels closer to those of the low-cost carriers. The battle will be fought over the bargaining table or in the courts as in the case of Continental, which has used the protection of Chapter 11 to slim down and to cut wages almost in half.

At this point it seems that the union leaders can expect little legislative relief to limit deregulation or change federal bankruptcy laws.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rate for Oct. 14, excluding bank service charges

	U.S.	D.M.	F.F.	£.L.	G.D.	S.F.	DK.
Amsterdam	5.25/15	4.29/26	72.05	34.46	0.7848	52.08	138.30
Brisbane	5.25	79.73	26.34	4.67/5	3.35/2	18.24/9	250.00
Frankfurt	5.25/25	3.97/21	22.24	1.64/2	1.97/2	4.91/6	22.62
Hong Kong	5.25/25	—	2.97/2	1.00/1	0.98/1	2.97/2	12.00
London	5.25/25	—	2.97/2	1.00/1	0.98/1	2.97/2	12.00
Milan	5.25/25	2.27/1.70	69.73	195.53	547.20	29.04	748.91
New York	5.25/25	1.97/1.70	69.73	195.53	547.20	29.04	748.91
Paris	5.25/25	1.97/1.70	69.73	195.53	547.20	29.04	748.91
Zurich	5.25/25	3.71/61	26.34	24.05	0.93/2	72.28/5	3.77/45
1 ECU	5.25/25	0.87/56	1.25/09	1.07/09	0.53/28	0.63/25	1.02/05
1 SDR	5.25/25	0.70/04	1.27/04	1.07/09	0.53/27	0.63/25	1.02/05

Currency Values

	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per
Australia	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Austria	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Belgium	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Canada	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Denmark	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Finland	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
France	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Germany	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Iceland	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Ireland	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Italy	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Japan	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
Switzerland	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
United Kingdom	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75
United States	5.25/25	1.09/75	1.02/05	1.02/05	1.22/75	1.22/75	1.22/75

2. Short/long: 1.02/05

(a) Commercial trade; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*1) Units of 100 (**1) Units of 1,000

N.L.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Oct. 14

	U.S.	D-Mark	Swiss	French	ECU	SDR
1M.	9.5%	5.5%	5.5%	3.5%	9.5%	9.5%
2M.	9.5%	5.5%	5.5%	3.5%	9.5%	9.5%
3M.	9.5%	5.5%	5.5%	4.5%	9.5%	9.5%
6M.	9.5%	5.5%	5.5%	4.5%	9.5%	9.5%
1Y.	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	4.5%	10.5%	10.5%

Key Money Rates

	U.S.	British	Class.
Discount Rate	9%	9%	9%
Federal Funds	11	11	11
Prime Rate	10	10	10
Broker Loan Rate	9.5	9.5	9.5
Commercial Paper, 30-180 days	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%
6-month Treasury Bills	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
CD's 30-90 days	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
CD's 45-480 days	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%

	U.S.	British	Class.
Lombard Rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Overnight Rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
One Month Interbank	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
3-month Interbank	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
6-month Interbank	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%

	U.S.	British	Class.
Discount Rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Call Money	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
45-day Interbank	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lyons Bank.

Market Closed

Financial markets were closed Friday in Hong Kong because of a holiday.

Fed Says M-1 Fell In Week

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — In a report that sent interest rates tumbling, the Federal Reserve Board said Friday that the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply fell \$1.1 billion in early October.

Tokyo Stock
Is Biggest in

TOKYO — Share
stock market has
age of 48,234,63. It was
drop in 1982, followed
by foreign and local
investors. Foreign
investors have
followed a drop in
the market and
foreign developments
have continued to
follow. Wednesday of
former years in price
in the market. The
dealers have
noted that the
record high of
the market has
been reached at
the end of Japan
and the whole
market has
fall in five years.

Fidelity National

First Trust

First Trust</p

ACROSS

1 "Choice" fellow
7 Bus. or N.Y.
10 Musical
11 Belgian
musician
14 Reckless
18 Bow-boos in a
book
19 Parsonian
28 Legal
32 Scott singer
33 Pride member
44 Admiral's
nightmare?
77 He raised Hell
28 — her
curds and
whey?
28 Regatta and
poet William E.
30 Engineer's
downfall?
34 Reverse of
verse
35 Afric lake
36 Tomato blight
38 Scents
42 Bowl call
44 Quagmire
47 Bad time for
an auto
mechanic?
49 French saint:
Dad?

ACROSS

51 Buttons on
dryers
53 Lair for Leo
54 Marie or
Anne: Abbr.
55 Kind of ray or
globulin
57 Stale remark
58 Reference's
present?
63 Haberdasher's
headaches?
65 Andrea
67 Type of sleeve
68 "Tribute"
playwright
70 Reuters' rival
71 Northern
forest
72 Shipment to
Kennedy
74 Set starter
76 Peril for a
voracious?
80 Mattress
salesman's
affection?
83 Sprite
85 Prepared
86 Chip off the
cold block
87 Mouths, to
Marius
88 Incantations
91 Pickle spice

ACROSS

82 Plumber's
fantasies?
87 Guarantee
89 Peggy or
Pinky
100 Wonder of
songbird
101 Whale spray
103 Baseball's
Rusty
105 Follow
107 Electrician's
worry?
112 Comes forth
115 Type of type
116 Does: Suffix
117 Watchmaker's
woes?
119 Darcie or
Levertov
121 Burden
122 Witnessing
clause, in law
123 Huzzable or
Reban
124 Dangerfield
125 Robin's
residence
126 Flagmaker
127 Belgian
French river
128 Prevailing
procedures

DOWN

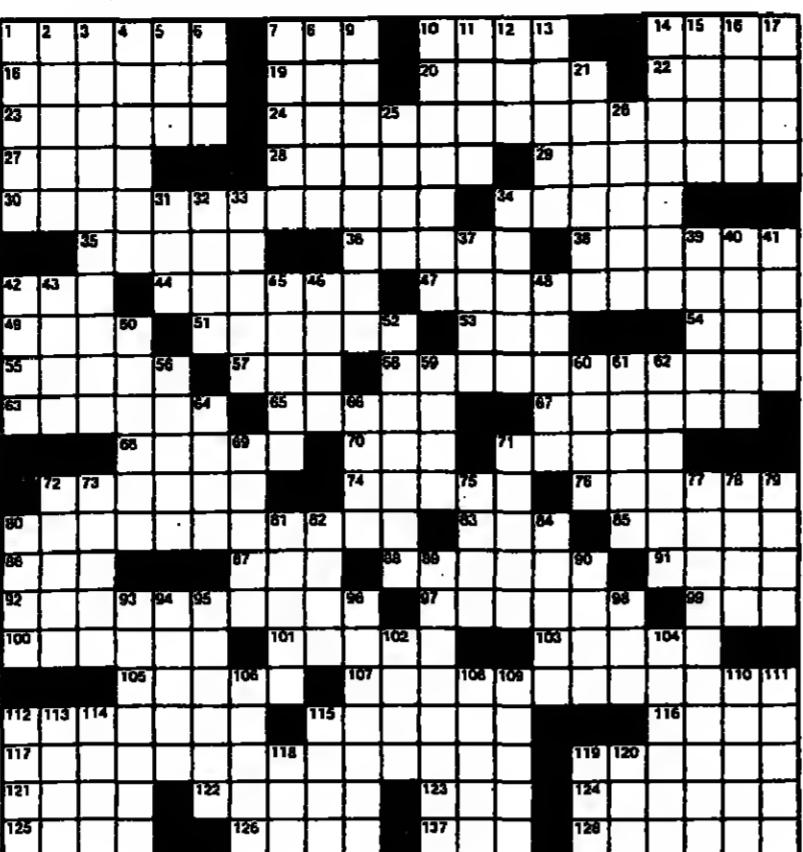
1 Cry of surprise
2 Celestial
bunter
3 Problem for a
real-estate
agent?
4 Mental health
5 Suffix with
Capri
6 Author Bentoff
7 Hebrew letter
after nun
8 Famed Trojan
9 Man
defectable
16 Bride flap
11 Where socks
are exchanged
12 Hoop test
13 Limber
14 Perennials do
this
15 Maguey's
relative

DOWN

16 Do in
17 Toppers
21 "My Mother
"TV
series of yore
25 Pakistani
region
26 —ious
31 Batter or
pitcher
32 Hebrew lyre
33 Was solicitous
34 Judges
37 Middle: Prefix
38 One-time Perle
of society
40 Chekhov
41 "That's one
small —"
42 Mil. group
43 Jai
72 Perennials abbr.
73 Pancake
46 Perennial herb
75 Victory signs

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Occupational Hazards By Charles M. Deber



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DOWN

48 Prefix with
mural or
muscular
50 " — , will, I
Sheridan
52 Petty thieves
56 "A man,"
59 Plague
60 Secular
61 Actress
Samantha
62 On the
run
64 Encrusted
Stratas
65 Trick
66 Drunks little
67 Rub out
68 Bar role
69 Calms
70 Handle
89 Fatherly
75 Victory signs

DOWN

77 Carpenter's
bed habit?
78 Ink
79 Gasser or
Howard
80 Drinks a little
81 Rub out
82 Bar role
84 Poker hand
85 Fatherly

DOWN

98 Miles, in
Madrid
99 Bleak peak
100 Dog found in
the Outback
101 She is
"Woman"
109 Things, en
cases
110 Long
time —

DOWN

104 Kampala is
here
106 Member of the
wedding
108 She is
"Woman"
109 Things, en
cases
110 Long
time —

DOWN

111 Zane and Jane
112 School Shelley
attended
113 Golconda
114 Big birds
115 Concordes
116 Prefix with bar
or graph
119 Actress Joanne
120 Dawn goddess

LABRAVA

By Elmore Leonard. 283 pp., \$14.95.
Arbor House, 235 East 45th St.

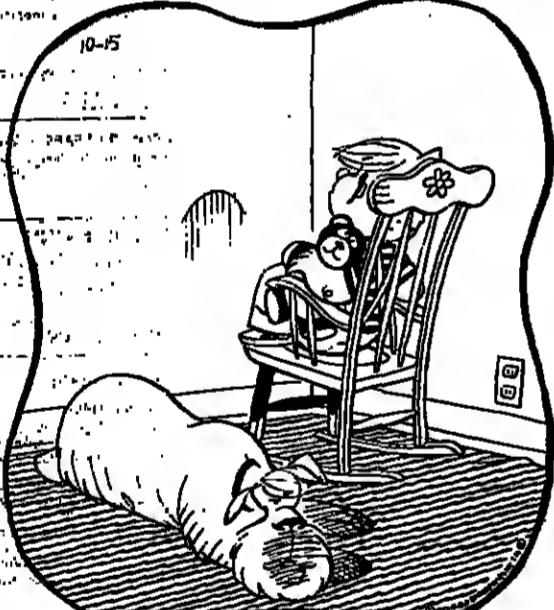
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JOEL LABRAVA knows his way around, especially South Miami Beach and environs. He notices things. He's tough and smart, though by no means ruthless, which is something that gets him in trouble now and then in Elmore Leonard's latest novel (his 17th book, no less), "LaBrava." Joe is a former Internal Revenue Service office, collection division, and a former Secret Service agent who once did duty guarding Bess Truman at home in independence, Missouri. "Not even counting protective detail in Mrs. Truman's living room," LaBrava reflects, "a life that sounded exciting was 80 percent boring."

So in most respects, Joe LaBrava is fairly standard-issue from the supply room of the tough-guy school of fiction. But Joe has refuted from government service now and has taken up serious photography, if one can call serious the sort of pictures that prompt reviewers to write, "The aesthetic subtlety of his work is the systematic exposure of artistic pretension." But whatever the quality of his work,

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN FOOL JOEY ALL OF THE TIME, AND I CAN FOOL DAD MOST OF THE TIME...BUT I CAN NEVER FOOL MOM!"

BOOKS

LaBrava's photography and his fascination with cinematic illusion are what keep Leonard's new novel from being just another exchange of chicanery and nastiness.

Now this may seem a somewhat complicated thing to say about a novelist with all the moves that Leonard has, especially when he seems to have his punches more completely under control than in any of the half-dozen or so of his previous novels that I happen to have read. As usual, his dialogue is so authentic that it dances off the page, whether it's Joe LaBrava talking, or his friend, old Maurice Zola, who owns beachfront real estate and remembers Miami when the right kind of people came down for the season. Now "they" got video cameras mounted on cement piles, close-circuit TV, so the cops can watch the ringings, the dope transactions, and not have to leave the stations."

As usual, the characters flash on and off in multicolored neon: Paco Boza, who travels around in a wheelchair he stole from Eastern Airlines "because he didn't like to walk and because he thought it was cool, a way for people to identify him" ("What does he do?") somebody asks LaBrava. "About \$200 worth of cocaine a day"; or Cundo Rey, a criminal-export from Cuba who, when he

isn't hot-wiring cars, spends his night-hours go-go dancing under a disco spotlight both for narcissistic gratification and the cash that the female patrons stuff into his leopard-skin underwear; or Jean Shaw, the slightly faded film-star friend of Maurice Zola's who lives with the memories of the spider-woman that made her famous.

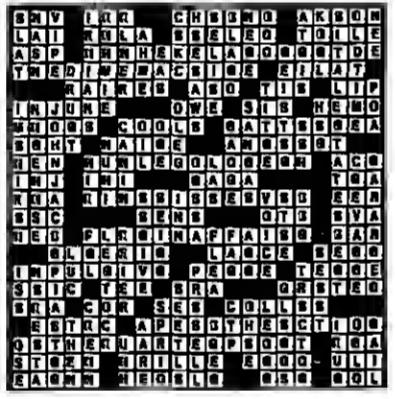
And the scan that forms the backbone of the novel's plot is intriguingly mystifying. One sordid Miami Beach evening, LaBrava has a run-in with a sociopathic hulk named Richard Nobles, who takes his pleasure from beating up women who happen to catch his fancy. It soon develops that an extortion scheme is being aimed at Jean Shaw, Maurice Zola's film-star friend, whom LaBrava has met and gotten sexually involved with, though he isn't sure whether it's her he desires or the cinematic image he fell in love with when he was 12 years old. A crudely typewritten note informs Jean Shaw that if she wants to avoid being killed, she must simply pay \$600,000 to the extortor, according to written instructions that will shortly follow.

Now here comes what ultimately makes "LaBrava" unusual as a thriller. It's obvious to everyone that it has to be Nobles who is behind the extortion scheme. So to be LaBrava and the police have to do is catch him making a wrong move, and the threat to Jean Shaw will be ended. But is Nobles really as stupid as he appears to be, or is someone manipulating him into being a decoy? And what about LaBrava's dawning memory of the resemblance the scan bears to the plot of one of Jean Shaw's less well-remembered movies? Can it be that LaBrava, hung up as he is on photography, is not only in love with an image but is caught as well in a web spun by a cinematic fantast?

I'm afraid I'm making "LaBrava" sound a little on the French side, something like the fever-dream of a semiologist. But please don't be put off. What's unusual about "LaBrava" is that no matter how complicated its implications grow, it remains firmly rooted in its realistic milieu. And despite all the double-crossing mayhem it meets out, nobody gets hurt who doesn't deserve to. The only innocent victim is the dream of Florida as a golden sunset for the old and infirm to fade peacefully into. But then "LaBrava" isn't the first book in which Elmore Leonard has blasted that dream to smithereens. Nor for that matter will it be his last.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

HIGH

LOW

C

F

P

C

SPORTS

For St. Louis Hockey, It's the Rebirth of the BluesBy Sam McManis
Los Angeles Times Service

ST. LOUIS — They're calling it the Rebirth of the Blues in this city, but that's a little misleading. Neither blues music nor the Blues hockey team ever really died. They just haven't been that popular in recent years.

But last year, there was reason to believe that the St. Louis Blues were close to expiring. Ralston Purina, after losing money on the club, had sold the Blues last summer to some investors who wanted to move the club to Saskatoon, Canada. When the National Hockey League blocked the sale, Ralston gave up the franchise and the NHL took it over.

For lack of a buyer, the club was about to be dissolved and the players were about to be sent to other teams via a dispersal draft. In a last-minute rescue, the Blues were purchased by a group headed by Harry Ornest, 60, a Beverly Hills, California, businessman and hockey nut, for a reported \$3 million in cash and notes of \$4 million and \$5 million from the NHL.

"The Blues were a dying patient, but the prognosis was wrong," said Ornest, repeating one of his favorite lines. "All it needed was a life transfusion, and I'm the doctor that brought it back to health."

Some questioned the "doctor's" credentials, specially Pittsburgh Penguins Vice President Paul Martha, who voted not to approve the sale, saying he doubted Ornest's financial stability. "He bought the Blues with mirrors," Martha

told writers. "I wouldn't be surprised if they [the Blues] came to the league at midseason asking for another loan."

Martha's skepticism is easily understood. Ornest is a fast-talking Edmonton, Alberta, native whose businesses in Canada were primarily real estate and vending machines.

Perhaps influencing the NHL's decision to approve the sale was the caliber of Ornest's fellow investors — 12 members of the St. Louis business community, including the Busch (beer) family and three banks.

But it was Ornest who put up the most money. Besides laying out \$3 million in cash for the Blues, he bought their arena. And it will be Ornest who will be either a success or a flop.

So far, he has been treated like a hero in St. Louis. Mayor Vincent Schoenholz proclaimed opening night Harry Ornest Day, and near the end of the game (a victory), the fans chanted, "Harry, Harry, Harry."

Attendance has been strong, partly due to the 4-1 start — the team's best start in 17 seasons — but mostly because the town loves hockey. More than 13,000 turned out on opening night, 14,000 for the second game. But Tuesday against Vancouver, there were only 8,000, and on Thursday against Los Angeles, only 8,387 showed up.

Ralston Purina, meanwhile, has been getting negative publicity for "deserting" the Blues. If St. Louis is a big hockey town — the club led the league in attendance from 1970 to 1975 —

why did Ralston consider folding the franchise in 1977 and again last season? Many observers blame it on poor management.

The Blues, who let General Manager Emile Francis pretty much run the operation, had a payroll that one source said was \$4.5 million, about \$1 million more than the champion New York Islanders had last season. Francis kept 54 players on the roster, more than most teams.

"They let Francis [now at Hartford] run wild," the source said. "Ralston Purina had a passive interest in the club, and it showed."

It was no help that the Blues didn't own most of the Checkerboard's concessions and didn't have a cable-television contract. Although attendance was healthy, the club lost a reported \$1.5 million last season.

The first thing Ornest did was to cut costs. He tendered 11 termination contracts to players and cut the front office staff from 25 to 15. All of which should trim about \$1 million from the payroll. And he raised ticket prices 10 percent and reclassified 30 percent of the seats.

Still, the Blues figure to lose money this season, but it doesn't matter to Ornest. He said he's not going to sell.

"The people here have extended themselves for us," he said. "Anybody who takes over something from somebody thinks he can do a better job. I think I can do the job. I'm a guy who went from selling programs at 11, to producing teen-age fairs in the '60s to the entertainment and sports business."



Ron Greschner of the New York Rangers won his battle with Scott Stevens of the Washington Capitals on Thursday but lost possession of the puck. The Rangers, however, kept on winning, 4-3, for a 5-0 start to the NHL season.

SPORTS BRIEFS**Orioles, Phillies Juggle Pitching Staffs**

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — Both the Baltimore Orioles and Philadelphia's tied at one game each, have jumbled their pitching staffs for Sunday's fourth game of the World Series. Baltimore's manager, Joe Altobelli, said Thursday that right-hander Tom Davis will start in place of the previously scheduled Scott McGregor, a left-hander. Davis reported no problems in a workout during Thursday's break in the series, and Altobelli can now go with the four-man rotation he had hoped to use in the first place.

The Phillies' manager, Paul Owens, originally anticipated a four-man rotation, but has switched to John Deeny for Game 4, bumping right-hander Marty Byrnes. Denny won 7½ innings to get the victory in Game 1 on Tuesday. The Orioles' Mike Flanagan was scheduled to face Steve Carlton of the Phillies in Game 3 on Friday night.

Lendl Upset by Leconte in Sydney

SYDNEY (AP) — Henri Leconte of France upset Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, Friday in the quarterfinals of the Australian indoor Tennis Championships. Leconte will meet Paul McNamee of Australia in the semifinals Saturday. McNamee beat Peter Remert of the United States, 6-1, 6-2.

The other semifinal will match top-seeded John McEnroe and Chipper, both of the United States. McEnroe defeated John Fitzgerald of Australia, 6-2, 6-2, while Hooper ousted John Alexander of Australia 6-4, 3-6.

NBA Sonics Are Sold for \$21 Million

SEATTLE (UPI) — Sam Schulman, principal owner of the Seattle SuperSonics, announced Friday that he has agreed to sell the National Basketball Association franchise for \$21 million to Ackley Communications, a Seattle-based outdoor advertising company. Under the direction of Schulman, who has been involved in the ownership of the Sonics since the beginning of the franchise in 1967, the Sonics have become one of the most profitable franchises in the NBA. In the last two years, the Sonics have put together a cable TV channel that televises all of the team's games. The channel, which sells for \$120 per subscriber, had more than 23,000 subscribers last year.

J.S., Europe Tied at Ryder Cup Golf

PALM BEACH GARDENS, Florida (AP) — Calvin Peete held a perfect birdie putt for a victory that salvaged a 2-2 tie for the United States against Europe in the opening matches of the 25th Ryder Cup competition Friday. Peete, playing with Tom Kite, secured a 2 and 1 U.S. victory over Severiano Ballesteros of Spain and Paul West of England.

In the NFL, the Competition Becomes Tougher*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — In the imperfect world of the National Football League, some teams will always be better than others.

The current standings reflect as much. The Dallas Cowboys are still undefeated after six games, and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers and the Houston Oilers are still without a victory. But of the 25 other teams, 21 have records of 2-4, 3-3 or 4-2.

Fifty-six of this season's 84 games have been decided by 10 points or fewer; 45 by 7 points or fewer, and 26 by 3 points or fewer.

"We have reached a point in football — with all the sophistication, specialization, computers, better coaching in college and in the pros — that there are going to be more times when the underdog can win," said Tex Schramm, president of the Cowboys and chairman of the league's competition committee. "There will always be winners and losers, but I think we're going to have more teams bunching up in the middle."

Eddie LeBaron, president of the Atlanta Falcons and a member of the competition committee, said:

"My theory is that basically, there aren't any, at least not many, bad teams anymore. Generally, if teams are out doing well, they go out and hire successful coaches, and their teams become successful... I don't think it's so much a question of the top teams going down. I think it has more to do with some of the bad teams rising from the bottom."

Previews of this weekend's games follow, with the spreads from Las Vegas oddsmakers:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

BUFFALO (4-2) at Baltimore (4-2)

— The winner of this game will

occupy first place alone in the Eastern Division. The Colts won their third consecutive game, 12-7 over New England, with sound defense. The Bills shredded Miami's usually respectable defense to win in overtime. (Bills by 1.)

Miami (3-3) at New York Jets (3-3) — Just as it appeared the Dol-

phins had straightened out their offense, their defense let them down in their 38-35 loss to Buffalo. The Jets, meanwhile, continued their inconsistent ways, losing to Cleveland, 10-7. (Jets by 3.)

Cincinnati (1-5) at Denver (3-3)

— The Bengals played defense about as well as it can be played in their loss to the Steelers. With Steve DeBerg replacing the rookie John Elway at quarterback, the Denver offense has been the Bears' biggest weakness. The Lions passed well last Sunday in breaking a four-game losing streak with a surprising victory over the Packers, 38-14. (Lions by 3.)

Philadelphia (4-2) at Dallas (6-0)

— The Cowboys have come from behind to win every game, includ-

ing last Sunday's victory over Tampa Bay. So long as the offense is capable of making big plays, there's nothing to worry about. But Coach Tom Landry does worry, because injuries to the left tackle Pat Donovan and the center Tom Rafferty have meant using the less-experienced Phil Podzer and Glen Tinsler. The Eagles have won three of their last four despite giving up more yardage than their offense generated. (Vikings by 9.)

Chicago (2-4) at Detroit (2-4)

— The Bears regressed in their 23-14 loss to Minnesota, so Coach Mike Ditka is changing quarterbacks, from Jim McMahon to Vince Evans. Pass defense has been the Bears' biggest weakness. The Lions passed well last Sunday in breaking a four-game losing streak with a surprising victory over the Packers, 38-14. (Lions by 3.)

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MONDAY NIGHT

Washington (5-1) at Green Bay (3-3)

— The nature of this game depends entirely on the Packers, who have won games by as many as 41 points and lost by as many as 24.

The Redskins won their fifth consecutive game, over St. Louis, in typical style. John Riggins ran for 115 yards, and the defense closed down the running game, holding the Cardinals to 32 yards on the ground. (Redskins by 4.)

San Diego (3-3) at New England (6-0)

— Dan Fouts played his third consecutive game with broken

left wrist and still completed 28 of 36 passes for 331 yards as the Chargers beat Seattle. The Patriots lost to the Colts, 12-7, by failing to score after they had taken a 7-0 lead in the first quarter. (Chargers by 4.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Atlanta (4-2) at Los Angeles Rams (4-2)

— The Falcons are still

winning, but the Rams

are not.

DETROIT (2-4) at Chicago (3-3)

— The Bears regressed in their 23-14

loss to Minnesota, so Coach Ed

Biles. It is unlikely that his replacement, Chuck Studley, will have an immediate effect. More than a few

coaches, the Oilers need a pass rush.

The Vikings have won three of their last four despite giving up more

yardage than their offense gener-

ated. (Vikings by 9.)

Houston (4-2) at New Orleans (4-2)

— The Saints have

been beaten by the Rams

in their last two games.

Tampa Bay (3-3) at San Diego (3-3)

— The Chargers have

been beaten by the Rams

in their last two games.

INTERCONFERENCE

New York Giants (2-4) at Kansas City (2-4)

— The Chiefs' record is a little

deceiving, because they have

played well defensively. In their 21-20 loss to the Raiders, the Chiefs

held Oakland to only 35 yards on the

ground, which should bother the

Giants, a team that often runs

better than it throws. (Giants by 2.)

Houston (0-6) at Minnesota (4-2)

— The Oilers' 26-14 loss to Denve

r was their 13th straight and the last

game they played under Coach Ed

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ment, Chuck Studley, will have an

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Wednesday Oct. 18 — Philadelphia 4 at Baltimore 2, Oct. 19 — Philadelphia 4 at Buffalo 2, Oct. 20 — New Orleans 2 at Atlanta 2, Oct. 21 — Cincinnati 2 at Dallas 2, Oct. 22 — Detroit 2 at New England 2, Oct. 23 — Philadelphia 4 at New Orleans 2, Oct. 24 — Atlanta 2 at New England 2, Oct. 25 — Dallas 2 at New Orleans 2, Oct. 26 — Atlanta 2 at Philadelphia 2, Oct. 27 — New England 2 at Atlanta 2, Oct. 28 — Philadelphia 4 at Atlanta 2, Oct. 29 — Atlanta 2 at Philadelphia 2, Oct. 30 — New England 2 at Atlanta 2, Oct. 31 — Atlanta 2 at Philadelphia 2, Oct. 32 — Atlanta 2 at Philadelphia 2, Oct. 33 — Atlanta

PEOPLE

**Chaplin Double Ends
An Anti-Nuclear Tramp**

A shy little man with a toothbrush mustache, baggy pants and tattered bowler hat tottered into Sydney Friday, twirling his cane, after a 1,250-mile tramp across eastern Australia. "Good day, mate. How's it going?" said a passer-by as the Charlie Chaplin look-alike finished the last mile of a walk protesting nuclear weapons. It took 115 days. "It's a pilgrimage, a journey to a sacred place," said Franco Princi, dressed as the famous comic genius, as he nodded and smiled to people. "This is the way Charlie would have done it. He tried to battle against all odds to do things." Princi, 29, is a drama student in Adelaide, where he started out on June 21.

Lillian Gish, the American actress whose career has spanned more than 80 years, was named a Commander of Arts and Letters by the French government Thursday. Gish, who was 87 on Friday, was honored for her work in more than 100 films and more than 50 stage plays. The award was presented by French Culture Minister Jack Lang.

Whether it's swinging in hammocks or sitting in trees; dropping eggs or making omelettes; growing fingernails or splitting hairs — it's in the Guinness Book of Records. As Angus John Hoffman Jr. can affirm, you can also get in the book by doing 29,051 sit-ups without bending your knees. His feat on May 7 in Van Nuys, California, is among thousands of new entries in the 1984 edition, published in Britain Friday. Other first-timers include: Dino DeLaurentiis and Barbara Kane, who kissed for 144 hours from Feb. 8 to 14. They take their place — along with the world's biggest garbage dump (on Staten Island, New York), largest dinosaur egg at 30 feet long (9.14 meters), tallest lamp post of 203 feet (61.9 meters) and longest-lasting battery (it's been going since 1840) — in Guinness' 30th annual edition.

Britain's Prince Philip is in Malaysia after three days in Thailand on a trip to promote wildlife conservation. Philip, who was the guest of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, was given an honorary doctorate in forestry by That agricultural university during his three-day stay.

ART BUCHWALD

The Fighting Dollar

WASHINGTON — I went to the Monetary Health Fitness Club the other day to see the different currencies work out.

Most of the currencies were flabby and breathing hard. The only one that seemed in great shape was the American dollar. Its muscles were bulging and it was shadow boxing in the ring.

U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Don Regan, the dollar's manager said, "We have a real slugger now. In the late '70s the dollar was the weakest fighter in the world. Everyone was killing us. But now we have the world champion."

"That's great. Who is that getting in the ring with?"

"The French franc. It hasn't won a fight since Mitterrand became president."

The bell rang and the two currencies started at each other. The dollar jabbed to the face and when the French franc took a wild swing, the dollar ducked and hit the stomach, then the head, then a mean right squarely on the jaw. The franc was groggy and almost fell to the canvas.

The French minister of finance ran over to Regan and said, "Stop the fight. You're killing my boy."

Regan said, "Let them continue for a little while longer. It's good practice for them."

A few minutes later the franc was being counted out, and the dollar was hardly perspiring.

The next one to step in the ring was the British pound. Its manager, Margaret Thatcher, was rubbing its gloves and giving it instructions. But the British pound could hardly stand on its legs and after playing with it for a round, the dollar knocked it out of the ring.

Mrs. Thatcher said to Regan, "Your president is going to hear about this."

The next contender was the West German mark, who had held the currency championship for years. It was a real grudge match.

Regan said, "The dollar will kill this guy. It took a terrible beating from him during the '70s and it wants revenge."



The West German head of the central bank came over and said, "If you beat us too badly we're not going to buy any goods from America."

Regan told him, "I have no control over the dollar. The only reason it's so strong is that your own people are betting on my boy instead of yours."

The bell rang, the dollar moved in quickly and hit the mark right in the solar plexus. Then it started working on the mark's face. The mark's right eye began to bleed and the Swiss referee stopped the fight.

The West German banker said, "You think you won, but now that, we're weak we're going to flood the U.S. with German goods that will underprice anything you can sell."

The last fight was between the dollar and the Japanese yen. At one time the yen had even been stronger than the West German mark. But it also lost a match to the dollar.

The Japanese minister of finance said, "You made us lose face. But we are not worried. Our experts will make up for any money we lost on the fight."

Regan went over and shook hands with the dollar. "Good show," he told it. But when he came back to me he looked worried.

"You don't seem as happy as I thought you would be."

I wanted a strong dollar, but I didn't want it this strong. If I keeps knocking out the other currencies no one will be able to afford to buy American goods abroad, and that means high unemployment in this country and a whopping trade deficit. Everyone is blaming us for putting steroids in our interest rates. But if we lower the interest rates we'll be back to high inflation, and the dollar could be knocked out again."

"Why don't you throw a fight? Then people abroad will start getting faith back in their own currencies."

"Who do you suggest we throw a fight to?"

"What about the Italian lira? If the money dealers see a dollar lose to the lira, our currency will become the laughing stock of the world, and you won't have to worry about anybody being afraid of the dollar again."

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